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USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 1267



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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

EMPLOYMENT OF BETTER FARMING PRACTICES IN ALTAY URGED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 26 Nov pp 1-2

[Article by N. Yashutin, candidate of economic sciences, and A. Torichko, Altayskiy Kray: "Reserves in Alta, Farming"]

[Text] Development of the virgin and long-abandoned land made it possible in a short time to create a powerful center of grain production in the eastern part of the country. A great deal has been done in the virgin lands region in a quarter of a century. The achievements are gratifying and impressive. At the same time, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his book "Tselina" [The Virgin Lands], by no means everything possible has been done yet in the virgin steppes. Enormous reserves remain.

One of these reserves is refining the system of farming, raising its sophistication, and greater differentiation depending on local natural and climatic conditions.

The opportunities for a further increase in the fertility of the virgin lands are by no means exhausted. Evidence of this is seen in the experience accumulated in the Altay from the campaign for highly sophisticated farming. As long ago as 1936 experimental grain farmer Mikhail Yerofeyevich Yefremov at the Iskra Kolkhoz in Beloglazovskiy (today Shipunovskiy) Rayon became the first in Siberia to raise a yield of 60.9 quintals of hard (!) wheat of the Gardeiforme-10 variety on an area of roughly four hectares. The next year M. P. Sergeyeva's team from the Politotdel Kolkhoz in the same rayon harvested 101 quintals of grain from each hectare of an experimental plot. Mikhail Yerofeyevich had many followers and the Yefremov movement for sophisticated farming spread broadly through Siberia and beyond.

Today, where scientifically substantiated farming practices are strictly followed, many experimental farms and leading kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Altay are receiving 40-50 quintals of grain crops per hectare, 400-500 quintals of corn fodder, 200-250 quintals of potatoes, and 300-400 quintals of vegetables per hectare on large areas. This year, for example, the Voskhod Kolkhoz in Zmeinogorskiy Rayon harvested 32.2 quintals of grain per hectare from 6,900 hectares.

The experience of the leaders illustrates that guaranteed harvests are the result of a comprehensive approach to work on the land. In this connection, we must take a cautious approach to the arguments of certain managers and specialists who try to explain low yields by the shortage of mineral fertilizer or intensive-type varieties. There is no question that all these factors are very important, but if the farms plant uncertified seeds each year, and possibly even on spring-plowed land, at the wrong time, neither mineral fertilizers nor a variety will give them the result they want.

Crop farming does not tolerate stereotyped approaches. Without creative searching, thorough study, and introduction of the achievements of science and progressive practice stable growth in yield cannot be achieved. Long-term tests by scientists at the Altay Scientific Research Institute of Crop Farming and Selection of Agricultural Crops studied the dependence of soil fertility on the general sophistication on farming and level of soil protection measures. An analysis of the impact of weather conditions on yield at farms in Altayskiy Kray over a period of 40 years showed that only 50 percent of the yield depends on weather, and the rest depends on farming technology and sophistication.

This means that while the gain in yield in the Eighth and Ninth Five-Year plans was caused by better weather conditions than in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, it can be equally attributed to the incorporation of soil protection programs and a rise in the general sophistication of crop farming. Although the area planted to grain crops decreased slightly, average annual grain production in the kray in the Ninth Five-Year Plan was 6.3 million tons compared to 3.8 million tons in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan, however, grain production dropped. Analysis of the reasons indicates a lowering of the level of farming sophistication at many farms and in many regions, inattention to soil protection measures, and violations of the correct order of crops in many crop rotations. An increase in the proportion of grain and perennial grasses in the structure of planted areas with a concurrent decrease in clean fallow led to greater weed infestation of the fields and a lowering of technological sophistication. The times and quality of field work did not always meet scientific farming standards.

Here are just a few examples that show that work on the land has been neglected at some farms in recent years and monitoring and direction by rayon and kray agricultural agencies has been weak. This has resulted in great variations in the level of yield and the kray has fallen behind its plan for state purchases of grain. More than half of the grain fields in Novichikhinskiy Rayon this year were planted after spring plowing, that is, they knew they had lost 2-3 quintals of grain per hectare there. Possibly they made some organizational changes and laid a good foundation for the coming harvest? Nothing of the sort happened! After missing the best times, farms of the rayon had plowed only one-third of the planned area by the beginning of October. The Zarya Kommunizma Kolkhoz had plowed only 10 percent.

The amount of early fall plowing in Pankrushikhinskiy Rayon has dropped noticeably in the current five-year plan and fallow fields there do not receive appropriate tillage and the necessary amount of fertilizer. Although

the grain growers of the rayon harvested a fairly good crop this year, it could have been much better.

It is noteworthy that at the rayon report-election party conferences now under-way in the kray rural communists are conducting a business-like, principled discussion of the fact that without raising the sophistication of crop farming it will be impossible to raise the productivity of the Siberian land to the level which the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government expect of the virgin lands.

Here is what was said at the recent conference of communists in Kur'inskiy Rayon, for example. During the 10th Five-Year Plan grain production in the rayon dropped, and as a result they were 190,000 tons short of the plan for state purchases. The principal reason was unsophisticated farming practices. Until recently they did not use scientifically substantiated crop rotations, high-yielding varieties were not reproduced, and soil protection systems of farming were not widespread. Even today, however, elementary mistakes in work with the land are made at some farms.

Unfortunately, similar problems are encountered in other rayons as well, even though the kray has outstanding examples of proper land management. The grain growers of Zmeinogorskiy Rayon, a neighbor of Kur'inskiy Rayon, harvested 21.7 quintals of grain per hectare this year and the Voskhod Kolkhoz in this rayon had an average annual yield of 24.1 quintals for the five years.

One of the most vivid and convincing examples of consistent, hard work to raise farming sophistication is the experience of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Zav'yalovskiy Rayon, which is in the East Kulunda natural-economic zone of the kray. Like other virgin lands regions, they have a great deal of warmth and sun, but little precipitation. Only two or three years out of 10 can be classified as favorable, while drought rages during the rest of the time. Despite this, the grain growers of the rayon harvest stable yields of grain which averaged 16.2 quintals per hectare in the 10th Five-Year Plan. They understand the role and significance of the comprehensive approach to farming very well. They follow the recommendations of science and progressive practice, take account of all factors that shape the harvest, and use each arable hectare wisely. As V. E. Derr, chief agronomist at the Put' k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz, a farm of highly sophisticated crop farming, put it, the kolkhoz members do everything necessary under the concrete conditions well and at the right time. As a result the farmers of Zav'yavlovskiy Rayon were among the few in the kray who, despite the bad weather conditions, were able to increase the production of grain and other crop farming products during the current five-year plan.

These successes did not come of themselves. They were supported by the heroic, daily labor of all the grain growers and the persistent organizational work of the rayon committee and all the party organizations. The experience from this work is unquestionably of interest to many kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and rayons in Altayskiy Kray. Studying it and applying it to local conditions will help uncover additional reserves and potential for raising the productivity of virgin lands and increasing the production of grain, feeds, and other crop output.

At the same time we must note that a formalistic, uncreative attitude toward work in crop farming, as in any other sector, inflicts irreversible harm, both with respect to yield and to the primary means of production, the land and its fertility. Attempts to work out universal recommendations have always failed. What is applicable under certain conditions becomes inefficient and even harmful elsewhere. These conclusions are confirmed by the working experience of S. N. Vagushchenko, V. S. Sevast'yanov, V. E. Derr, and other honored agronomists of the RSFSR who are prominent in the Altay. They have proven that it is impossible to manage a farm intelligently without carefully checking the techniques recommended by science in the local area. Before taking a proposed innovation out to the fields, each agronomist must test it on a separate plot, make adjustments to local conditions, and fit it into the existing system of farming.

It has been proven many times that crop farming needs a thoroughly differentiated approach. Such an approach was worked out once by the Altay Scientific Research Institute of Crop Farming and Selection of Agricultural Crops in cooperation with other scientific institutions of the kray. Creative application of this approach and of other scientists' recommendations at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses will help the grain growers raise the sophistication of farming to a higher level and increase the production of grain, seeds, and other output from the fields of the Altay.

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CSO:1824

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

PREPARATIONS FOR 1981 HARVEST IN CHIMKENTSKAYA OBLAST

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 21 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by A. Utyaganov, Chimkentskaya Oblast: "Improving Fertility"]

[Excerpts] The farmers in Chimkentskaya Oblast are laying the foundation for a good harvest next year. The variety structure for the crops to be cultivated has been renovated, good seed has been laid away, top dressings are being applied to the winter crops, organic fertilizer is being delivered to the fields at a high tempo, field leveling work is being carried out and the orchard plantings and vineyards are being tended.

Fine and warm days prevail at the present time in southern Kazakhstan, days which are unusual for the winter period. The farmers in Chimkentskaya Oblast, having over-fulfilled their tasks for the current year to a considerable degree, are now laying the foundation for next year's harvest. The winter crops were sown in a timely manner and the soil for next year's crops is being prepared.

"This year, owing to an improvement in the structure of the area under crops, we were able to expand our winter crop plantings by 35, 000 hectares, raising their total to 480,000 hectares" stated the deputy chief of the oblast agricultural administration, T. Pazylbekov.

This year, 200,000 hectares have been set aside for the new and promising Krasnovodopadskaya-210 variety of winter wheat. This is 45,000 more hectares than last year. Under non-irrigation conditions in the southern part of the oblast, this variety furnishes on the average 3-5 more quintals of grain than the earlier regionalized Bezostaya-1 variety. The new Zavet variety of barley has been planted on almost 25,000 hectares in the piedmont zone. Sample tests carried out in past years have shown that it furnishes on the average 10 more quintals of grain than the earlier sown Unumli-arpa variety.

The condition of the winter crop plantings is good in all areas. They are in the tillering phase on 260,000 hectares and on the remaining area -- healthy seedlings have appeared. The work of applying a top dressing to the plants has already commenced -- nitrogen has already been supplied to 34,000 hectares.

Approximately 31,000 tons of spring crop seed -- full requirement -- have been laid away. 19,000 tons of this amount have already been raised to the 1st and 2d class.

Autumn plowing was carried out on more than 280,000 hectares. The plowing continues. A dispatcher service and mobile technical servicing brigades have been organized in an efficient manner on a majority of the farms and fine prerequisites have been created for highly productive equipment operations.

Tyul'kubasskiy rayon is a zone characterized by a high culture of farming. In terms of grain crop cropping power, this rayon invariably occupies a leading position in the oblast. The sowing of the winter crops has been completed successfully here. Moreover, fertilizer (at the rate of 40 kilograms of active substance per hectare) was applied simultaneously to the entire area while the sowing was being carried out. All of the autumn plowing was completed on a timely basis.

On 120,000 hectares the fields were cleared and the soil prepared in the cotton growing zones -- this was 85,000 more hectares than last year. The machine operators in Kirovskiy, Dzhetysayskiy and Pakhtaaral'skiy rayons were the first to complete their plowing work. The rice growers in Chardarinskiy Rayon successfully carried out deep autumn plowing on an area of 31,000 hectares.

In behalf of the harvest for the first year of the new five-year plan, the oblast's farmers must deliver 1.4 million tons of organic fertilizer to the fields. Roughly 960,000 tons have already been supplied -- 120,000 tons more than 1 year ago. Very fine work is being performed by the machine operators in Sayramskiy Rayon. Of the 157,000 tons of farmyard manure called for in the task, they have already delivered more than 110,000 tons to the fields. Standard manure pits were built on each farm here. In addition, fertility brigades organized the collection and transporting of organic fertilizer from the yards of rural residents. The results of such work were readily apparent -- the farms in this suburban rayon, in terms of their cropping powers for forage, vegetable and melon crops, are invariably ranked among the leaders in the oblast.

The mechanized detachments attached to the oblast's Sel'khozkhimiya Association furnished a great amount of assistance in the work of accumulating and transporting the organic fertilizer. Each detachment was assigned eight wheeled and three caterpillar tractors, three k-700 tractors with trailers, loaders and wagon-spreaders. Although only five such detachments have as yet been staffed, experience has nevertheless underscored their high maneuverability and productivity.

A high level of labor enthusiasm reigns at the present time out on the oblast's fields and farms: the farmers and livestock breeders are preparing worthy labor accomplishments in behalf of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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CSO: 1824

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

BRIEFS

SNOW RETENTION WORK--Alma-Ata--Snow retention operations have commenced on sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Kazakhstan. As of this date, the machine operators had established ridges of snow on 1 million hectares of developed virgin land. They are carrying out the work on each tract in accordance with the relief and the direction of the prevailing winds. Snow retention work in Kazakhstan has become a component part of the virgin land system of farming, which is already being employed on two thirds of the sown fields. Having launched a socialist competition to make worthy preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress, the machine operators resolved to expand the area of "white plowing" to 28 million hectares. [Text] [Moscow GUDOK in Russian 20 Dec 80 p 1] 7026

IMPROVED CROPPING POWER--Donetsk--The Priazovskaya Steppe region is becoming a zone for guaranteed yields. Two irrigation systems -- Beshevskaya and Zhdanovskaya -- have been placed in operation here. Today, 180,000 hectares are under irrigation in this industrial region -- one out of every ten. This has resulted in the cropping power for agricultural crops being raised by one third. [Text] [Moscow GUDOK in Russian 4 Jan 81 pl] 7026

FERTILIZER APPLICATIONS FOR WINTER CROPS--Chimkent--The oblast's farms have begun applying a top dressing to their winter crops. This work is being carried out by more than 50 crews of agricultural aviation and 500 units for applying mineral fertilizer to the soil using the ground method. This is the very first time that top dressings have been applied here on such an extensive scale during the month of December. A service of the oblast's Sel'khozkhimiya Production Association is coordinating the work. For each tract, they have prepared charts on the chemical and physical composition of the soil and they have computed the best fertilizer dosages. [Text] [Moscow GUDOK in Russian 16 Dec 80 p 1] 7026

WINTER CROP STATUS--Stavropol'skiy Kray--The condition of the winter crops in Stavropol'skiy Kray is not arousing any alarm. Although light frosts appear in the morning, by noon the temperature has risen to 10 degrees. Actually, a large portion of these crops were sown in the autumn during the best periods, mainly following bastard fallow and with mineral fertilizer being applied to the drill rows. High quality seed was employed. The agronomic service for the rayons and farms is presently carrying out inspection checks on the crops and organizing top dressings for them. For the second week now, aircraft have been circling over the winter wheat fields in Izobil'nenskiy Rayon. During this period, the pilots applied phosphorus and nitrogen fertilizers to 20,000 hectares. A top dressing was first of

all applied to those tracts containing better plants and where higher yields could be expected. The machine operators attached to raysel'khozkhimiya moved ground machines out onto the fields and used them for applying mineral fertilizer to 1,500-1,600 hectares daily. At the same time, a campaign is being waged against the grain beetle and mouse-like rodents. The transporting of humus to the fields continues. Two large mechanized detachments are in operation. Organic fertilizer in the amount of 250,000 tons has already been applied in behalf of next year's spring crops. This means that the annual plan has been fulfilled. A conference was held for farm agronomists. Discussions were held on the results of an inspection and also on the additional measures required in order to obtain the planned yield -- no less than 24.6 quintals of grain per hectare. In particular, it was decided to intensify the transporting of humus for the spring crops, notwithstanding the fact that the annual plan had already been fulfilled. Pine seed was procured for sowing the spring crops -- peas, soybeans and mixtures of corn with sorghum, with sunflowers and with soybeans. The planting of these crops under irrigation conditions will make it possible to supply livestock husbandry completely with the required forage. [Excerpt] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 4 Jan 81 p 1] 7026

WINTER CROP TOP DRESSINGS--Krasnodar, 25 Dec--From dawn to sunset, an aircraft of agricultural aviation circles over the fields of the Bryukhovetskiy Sovkhoz-Technical School. It is applying a top dressing of ammonium nitrate to winter wheat, which is planted here on an area of 3,500 hectares. Pilot A.V. Konstantinov, machine operator I.G. Sekret and other workers are all coping very well with their responsibilities. A top dressing is presently being applied on an extensive scale throughout the kray to wheat plantings, which occupy an area of almost 1.7 million hectares. More than 130 aircraft are being used. They have already applied fertilizer to the principal grain crop on an area of almost 260,000 hectares. Each day, another 15,000 hectares is added to this figure. As a rule, nitrogen fertilizers are being applied. Actually, the abundant amount of precipitation which fell during the autumn resulted in the washing away of nitrates from the top soil. Thus the application of nitrogen mineral fertilizer is expected to improve the availability of this most important nutrient to the plants. In the Kuban', the fertilizer is first of all being applied to those crops which were planted following row crops, since the seedlings here are weaker than on other fields owing to late sowing periods and nutrient deficits in the soil. The warm weather and abundant moisture are ensuring good solubility for the fertilizer and their immediate assimilation by the plants. In addition to applying a top dressing, the kray's grain growers are also eliminating shallow depressions out on the fields and combating the crop pests. A recent inspection revealed that the winter crops are in good condition and that they are strong and well bushed out as they enter the winter period. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 26 Dec 80 p 1] 7026

ASSISTANCE FROM AGRICULTURAL AVIATION--Kherson, 4 Dec--The winter crops have been growing for a considerable period of time in the southern Ukraine. In order to ensure that the plants enter the winter in good condition, the farmers in all areas applied a top dressing of fertilizer to the crops with the aid of agricultural aviation. At the Rodina and Novomayachkovskiy sovkhoses and at the Kolkhoz imeni XXI S'yezda KPSS in Tsyurupinskiy Rayon, an autumn top dressing of nitrogen mineral fertilizer was applied to a large portion of the areas under crops. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 5 Dec 80 p 1] 7026

FERTILIZER TRANSPORT OPERATIONS--Saratov--Fertilizer is being moved out onto the fields in Saratovskaya Oblast at a high tempo. The grain fields have been supplied with 6 million tons of organic fertilizer -- this was the annual norm for last year. Out on the fields, extensive use is being made of the powerful "Kirovets" machines, dump-trucks, scrapers, loaders and fertilizer distributors. The machine operators in Vol'skiy, Dergachevskiy, Yershovskiy, Kalininskiy and Marksovskiy rayons have exceeded their daily tasks by one and a half to two times. It has been announced that a month of shock work will be carried out on the oblast's farms in connection with the transporting of the fertilizer. The plans call for 6 million more tons of compost to be delivered to the fields prior to the end of the year. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 9 Dec 80 p 1] 7026

SEED PREPARATION WORK--Krasnodar--The grain cleaning machines are being operated in two shifts on farms in the Kuban'. The seed for oats, barley, peas and grasses has been fully prepared on a majority of the kray's kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Thirty enterprises for the preparation of hybrid corn seed are in operation. The kray's spring crop fields include more than 2 million hectares. One third of the seed has already been raised to a high sowing condition. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 9 Dec 80 p 1] 7026

WEATHER SERVICE ASSISTANCE--Irkutsk--The weather service is furnishing assistance to the farmers in the Priangar'ye region in obtaining good yields for their grain, storage, potato and vegetable crops. Fifty meteorological stations and posts are presently in operation in the agricultural regions of Irkutskaya Oblast. They are carrying out regular observations not only on the wind and precipitation, temperature and humidity, but also on the condition of the crops. Agro-meteorological forecasts are being prepared based upon this data. Thus the weather service workers accurately predicted the blossoming periods for the natural and sown grasses. They are now preparing a forecast for the ripening of the grain crops. With the commencement of the mass heading stage for the grain crops, the agro-meteorologists are preparing to visually observe the condition of the fields from an aircraft. [Text] [Moscow GUDOK in Russian 10 Jul 80 p 1] 7026

SNOW RETENTION IN BURYATIA--Ulan-Ude, 8 Jan--Heavy snow on the fields means a large grain crop in the storehouse. This wisdom has not been forgotten at many farms in the Buryatskaya ASSR. Snow plows are at work from dawn to dusk at the kolkhozes imeni Kirov and imeni Lenin of the steppe region of Selenganskiy Rayon. They have formed snow ridges there on 70,000 hectares. The machine operators of Tunkinskiy, Rabanskiy, and Priбайkal'skiy rayons are doing well. Farmers in the autonomous republic are also making good use of another proven method of moisture accumulation: building up ice crusts. They have 36 heavy-duty pumping stations at work. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 9 Jan 81, p 1] 11176

DONETSK WINTER WHEAT—Donetskaya Oblast—The autumn steppe is turning emerald green with the sprouts of winter wheat. Grain growers of the oblast put 503,000 hectares in wheat, 32,000 hectares more than last year. Long years of experience justify this change. Winter wheat is among the highest-yielding grain crops under any weather conditions. Grain is not easy to grow in the Donetsk steppe. Only good scientific farming practices combined with constant searching for improvements produce a high yield. The leading farms confirm the immutability of this truth in good and bad years. But at those farms where they are not used to giving the fields extra care they write off harvest shortfalls as caused by bad weather. The party organizations of the oblast must work purposefully to continue raising farming sophistication and disseminate progressive know-how more vigorously. [Excerpt] [Moscow PRAVDA 30 Oct 80 p 1] 11176

CRIMEAN WINTER CROPS—Simferopol', 29 Dec—Crimean farmers do not have specially favorable seasons. The harvest must be raised under difficult conditions. The past fall saw a drought. Winter crops were planted in late September and October in the hope of late rains. Sprouts did not appear until November over a significant area. All the farms are now top dressing winter crops to get a high yield. Both agricultural aviation and ground implements are being used extensively for this. Almost all the winter wheat on irrigated land at the Kolkhoz imeni Krupskaya in Nizhnegorskiy Rayon has already been top dressed. The plants are entering winter in good condition. Grain farmers at the kolkhoz are working to harvest a high yield of grain and other crops next year. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 30 Dec 80, p 1] 11176

BAKU WINTER CROPS—Baku, 29 Dec (TASS)—Winter crops have sprouted smoothly in the Muganskaya steppe. The farmers of this vast agricultural zone have completed the watering of plants and application of mineral fertilizer. The fast pace and quality of the work insure effective use of Pregat sprinklers and fertilizer applicators. The grain growers of Sabirabadskiy Rayon are leading the pre-congress competition. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 30 Dec 80, p 1] 11176

CSO: 1824

LIVESTOCK

UDC 631.15:33:636(47+57)

REQUIREMENT FOR IMPROVING LIVESTOCK HUSBANDRY OPERATIONS STRESSED

Moscow ZHIVOTNOVOÐSTVO in Russian No 11, Nov 80 pp 2-6

[Lead article: "Strengthening the Economics of Livestock Husbandry"]

[Text] In response to the decisions handed down during the October (1980) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the workers on the farms are sparing no effort in their campaign to prepare in a worthy manner for the 63d anniversary of the Great October, carry out the wintering of the livestock in a successful manner, furnish the homeland with more milk, meat and other products during the 1st year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan and make a worthy contribution to the national preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Tenth Five-Year Plan became an important stage along the path leading to further improvements in livestock husbandry. During the past few years, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government implemented an entire system of measures aimed at strengthening the economies of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and this has had a noticeable effect on the production of goods. During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and compared to the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the average annual production of meat increased by 5.5 million tons, milk -- by 28.4 million tons and eggs -- by 33 billion.

The implementation of the party's agrarian policies has enabled agriculture, during the years which have elapsed since the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU, to achieve important advances from both an economic and social standpoint. A tremendous amount of work has been carried out throughout the country in connection with the intensification of livestock husbandry. The capital investment volumes for the creation of the branch's production base are constantly increasing. Whereas during the Eighth Five-Year Plan, an average of 2.5 billion rubles was invested annually for the construction and equipping of livestock husbandry facilities, during the Ninth Five-Year Plan -- 5 billion rubles and during this current five-year plan, according to preliminary data, the figure will exceed 6 billion rubles.

Growth in the production of goods has been promoted by the implementation of measures directed towards achieving kolkhoz and sovkhos specialization and production concentration based upon interenterprise cooperation. Large scale work is being carried out in connection with the modernization and expansion of existing livestock farms and the construction of complexes and poultry factories having a high level of mechanization and automation of labor-consuming processes and a modern production

technology that makes it possible to obtain, under optimum maintenance and feeding conditions, maximum productivities for the animals and a high quality of output with minimal material and labor expenditures.

Within a comparatively brief period of time, hundreds of large state, kolkhos and interenterprise complexes have been created throughout the country for the production of meat and milk on an industrial basis. There are presently more than 3,000 complexes in operation, of which number 488 are engaged in the production of pork, 300 -- beef production, 2,120 -- milk production and 125 -- raising of non-calving young cows.

Constant attention is being given to the technical re-equipping of livestock husbandry, to raising the power-worker ratio and to employing progressive technologies and new forms for the organization of labor. During the past 8 years alone, the proportion of completely mechanized farms in cattle husbandry increased by a factor of 2.5-3.

During the period which has elapsed since the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU, the labor productivity for livestock breeders at kolkhoses and sovkhoses increased by 68 percent. Labor expenditures per unit of output in hog raising decreased by almost twofold and in poultry raising -- by a factor of more than 4. However, in such branches as dairy livestock husbandry and sheep raising, no substantial reduction has as yet been achieved in specific expenditures for labor and material resources.

During this modern stage in the development of agricultural production and in addition to increasing the production potential, a principal and decisive factor is that of utilizing this potential more efficiently and analyzing more thoroughly the return from capital investments, production costs and labor productivity.

The decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Improvements in Planning and Intensifying the Economic Mechanism With Regard to Raising Production Efficiency and the Quality of Work," which calls for a complex program of measures directed towards achieving efficiency and high quality work, is aimed at solving this task. Great importance is being attached to achieving further improvements in planning at all levels of management -- from Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of union republics to associations, kolkhoses, sovkhoses and other enterprises. All planning work is being directed towards achieving high final results, mainly through the use of internal reserves of the national economy.

The principal path to be followed for raising the efficiency of livestock husbandry operations was clearly defined during the 25th CPSU Congress. In "The Principal Trends for Development of the USSR National Economy During the 1976-1980 Period," approved by the 25th CPSU Congress, it is written: "In every possible way, to develop specialization and concentration in the production of livestock husbandry and poultry raising products and to achieve a gradual conversion over to an industrial basis." The advantages and positive influence of interenterprise specialization and concentration on the economies of kolkhoses and sovkhoses are evident in numerous examples of the work being carried out at large livestock farms, complexes and other interenterprise facilities. Experience has shown that labor

expenditures for the production of a unit of output at these facilities are lower by a factor of 2.5-3 than at non-specialized farms and production costs -- lower by a factor of 1.5-2. Many active state complexes for the production of beef having capabilities of up to 10,000 head, such as "Pashkiy" in Leningrad Oblast, "Mlr" in Brestskaya Oblast, "Voronevo" in Moscow Oblast and a number of others, are obtaining average daily weight increases of more than 1,000 grams for their animals, expending 5.6-6.0 quintals of feed units and 3.5-4.0 man-hours of labor per quintal of weight increase and their production cost per quintal of weight increase is 100-110 rubles. Thus the large sums expended for the construction of the complexes are being repaid rapidly and many times over. Thus, 28.3 million rubles were spent for the construction of the "Voronevo" complex, including 18.4 million rubles for the production installations. More than 30 million rubles of profit have been obtained since the complex first commenced operations (1972). The overall capital investments were repaid within 5 years and the production installations -- in less than 4 years. The reimbursement for capital investments for new construction and the modernization of hog raising enterprises does not exceed 3-4 years.

A high level of economic efficiency was achieved at a dairy complex at the Sovkhoz imeni Lenin in Moscow Oblast. Here the milk yield per cow is approximately 4,200 kilograms, each operator is obtaining 337 tons of product annually, labor expenditures per quintal of milk have been lowered to 3.0 man-hours and the profitability level for milk production is 26 percent.

At the same time, many shortcomings still persist in the organization of operations at the large livestock farms and complexes. Quite often, insufficient thought is given to the organization of specialization at these facilities and not enough attention is focused on the development of the technical-economic justifications for construction feasibility. Mistakes and miscalculations are often tolerated during the course of selecting the sites for the construction of new livestock husbandry facilities and this results in the construction of purification installations, electric power transmission lines, sewers and other lines of communications in volumes which exceed the production requirements to a considerable degree. At times the plans call for the irrational use of reinforced concrete structures, rolled metal and piping and excessive quantities of equipment. Other unjustified expenditures are tolerated and the construction work itself is dragged out over an extended period of time and on a low quality basis. All of these factors lead to a considerable increase in the cost of construction and they adversely affect both output production costs and the reimbursement of capital investments. Thus, during the past 10 years the expenses for constructing dairy farms increased by a factor of more than 3 per individual livestock billet and, as a result, the total amount of amortization deductions per ton of milk increased by a factor of 1.8 at kolkhoses and sovkholes throughout the country during the mentioned period. A similar trend is being observed in the case of other types of livestock husbandry products.

During the July (1976) Plenum of the CC CPSU, it was pointed out that the party will henceforth consistently implement a program aimed at systematically increasing capital investments in agriculture, such that the proportion of such investments, compared to the total volume of resources allocated for national economic development, will be no lower than the level already achieved.

At the same time, the party attaches special importance to increasing the return being realized from resources invested in agriculture, with priority attention being

focused on improving the utilization of the material, financial and labor resources at kolkhoses and sovkholes. This requires the adoption of additional measures aimed at raising the quality of work concerned with the planning and construction of livestock husbandry installations and the preparation of the technical-economic justifications. Special attention should be given to the correct selection of the sites, with emphasis being placed upon minimal expenditures for developing the territory, to the construction and operation of the engineering networks and installations, to reducing the construction costs and to ensuring that the feed base conforms to the production program planned.

In order to raise the efficiency of livestock husbandry operations, it will be necessary to improve considerably the utilization of fixed capital, shorten the schedules for the mastering of planned capabilities and do not allow buildings or installations to be written off prematurely.

Computations reveal that the replacement of all livestock farms by new capital structures is being dragged out over a number of five-year plans. Thus a question arises with regard to the modernization of existing farms and the introduction into operations at such farms of complex mechanization and automation of production processes, as well as progressive technologies and forms for the organization of labor. Experience has shown that the costs here are less than those involved in the construction of new facilities. Thus, at kolkhoses and sovkholes in the Estonian SSR, the number of livestock-billets for hogs increased by a factor of 1.8 during the 1971-1979 period, with 72 percent of this increase resulting from the modernization and expansion of existing facilities and 28 percent -- by means of new construction. In the case of modernization, the cost for one livestock-billet was cheaper by a factor of five than that for new construction.

In the complex of measures aimed at raising the efficiency of livestock husbandry operations, considerable importance is attached to lowering production costs and raising labor productivity. Computations have shown that a reduction of only one percent in the production costs for livestock husbandry operations during 1979 would have amounted to a tremendous sum -- approximately 500 million rubles.

In the production cost structure for livestock husbandry, a leading place is occupied by feed, the expenditures for which amount to from 30 to 65 percent of all expenses. Thus one of the principal means for raising the efficiency and profitability of livestock husbandry operations consists of implementing improvements in and lowering the cost of feed production.

During the past few years, the party and government have been carrying out large-scale measures aimed at creating a stable feed base at each kolkhos and sovkhoz. In conformity with a decision handed down during the July (1978) Plenum of the CC CPSU, the Eleventh Five-Year Plan calls for considerable improvement in the rates of construction for feed storage and processing installations and an increase in the deliveries to agriculture of highly productive forage-harvesting equipment, polymer film, feed preservatives, protein-vitamin additives and other material resources. This will enable the kolkhoses and sovkholes to raise their feed production and improve its quality considerably. At the same time and despite the measures undertaken, a number of farms are still experiencing shortages in coarse and succulent feed and large quantities of this feed are of low quality when procured.

As a result, unbalanced rations are being fed to the livestock. Incidents involving the incorrect use of feed are being tolerated and this leads to raised consumption of feed resources.

The reduction in the volumes of hay being procured has aroused serious concern. During the 1970-1979 period, the number of long-horned cattle at kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 21.6 million head, including cows -- by 5.5 million; sheep and goats -- by 15.5 million head. At the same time, the amount of hay used for cattle feed during this same period decreased from 59 to 52 million tons and constituted only 50 percent of the normal requirement.

An increase in the cost of feed exerts a substantial effect with regard to raising the production costs for livestock husbandry products and the branch's level of profitability. The average cost for 1 quintal of feed units expended at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the form of livestock feed increased from 5.4 rubles in 1970 to 9.1 rubles in 1979, or by 69 percent.

An important reserve for lowering feed costs consists of reducing nutrient losses during the feed procurement and storage processes. It has been established that the daily nutrient losses in coarse and succulent feed under present conditions amount to 25-35 percent. The value of these losses amounts to from 3.5 to 4 billion rubles. This requires the adoption of additional measures aimed at accelerating the construction of mechanized feed storehouses and also feed preparation shops at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The expenditures required for erecting modern storehouses for coarse and succulent feed are reimbursed within a period of not more than 4-5 years.

Growth in production efficiency at livestock husbandry farms is achieved by raising the productivity of the animals based upon radical changes in the system of pedigree work and by breeding and raising highly productive animals that are suitable for the conditions imposed by an industrial technology.

The further development of dairy cattle husbandry involves first of all implementing improvements in selection-breeding operations and introducing into operations progressive forms for organizing production and a technology for the maintenance and feeding of the livestock. Accelerated improvements in large groups of livestock are possible only on the basis of good organization of herd reproduction and the elimination of barrenness among the brood stock. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, during a speech delivered on 28 August 1980 before the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, focused special attention on this important reserve for the development of livestock husbandry.

The task has been assigned of obtaining 90 or more calves from every 100 cows and of also creating conditions for the raising of young stock, so as to permit the mating of heifers when 16-18 months of age and at a live weight of 350-400 kilograms.

The experience of farms in L'vovskaya Oblast has shown that a reliable means for introducing industrial methods into operations at dairy farms is that of making extensive use of the flow line-shop system of production organization. It is implemented mainly through the modernization of farms and with the expenditures per

livestock billet not exceeding 100-150 rubles. Practically speaking, this system can be "added" either to a modern complex or to a small farm for long-horned cattle.

The introduction of the flow-line-shop system enabled the oblast's farms, in addition to raising productivity and increasing the calf output per 100 cows, to reduce feed consumption for the production of 1 quintal of milk to 110-130 feed units and to lower the production cost for milk to 16-20 rubles per quintal.

The principal reserves for raising the level of efficiency in beef livestock husbandry include the introduction of intensive raising and fattening of young stock, raising the average daily weight increases and shortening the fattening periods while simultaneously increasing the delivery weights of the animals. Each year the meat combines are being supplied with considerable numbers of young long-horned cattle stock weighing up to 300 kilograms. The fattening of this young stock alone to a weight of 450 kilograms would provide the country with approximately 1 million additional tons of beef (in dressed weight). An increase in delivery weight must be accompanied by a reduction in the raising and fattening periods. The achieving of a weight of 400-450 kilograms at the age of 16-18 months instead of 20-25 months as at the present time will make it possible to lower feed expenditures per unit of output by one third.

Experience accumulated in the Ukrainian SSR in recent years warrants serious attention. A study was undertaken of the most effective combinations of beef strains of long-horned cattle for crossing purposes and this method is being introduced into production operations on an extensive scale. In terms of beef productivity, a young hybrid that has undergone intensive fattening surpasses by 10-15 percent a young animal of parent stock and, in addition, 10 percent less feed is consumed per unit of weight increase.

Specialized farms for the production of pork on an industrial basis are distinguished by a high level of economic efficiency. In 1979, they provided more than 26 percent of the overall volume of pork produced in the public sector. At farms of the industrial type, labor expenditures for the production of 1 quintal of output are 3-4 times lower than at kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

By employing a progressive production technology, many specialized hog raising farms are achieving high average daily weight increases during fattening -- 600-650 grams or more -- and selling their animals at 7-7.5 months of age and at an average weight of 100-115 kilograms. Such hog raising complexes as Il'inogorskiy in Gor'kovskaya Oblast, Luzinskiy in Omskaya Oblast and Kalityanskiy in Kiev Oblast are expending 4.2-4.5 quintals of feed units for the production of 1 quintal of weight increase, labor expenditures -- 2.5-3 man-hours and production cost per quintal -- 84-95 rubles. The construction of large hog raising complexes requires large initial capital investments and their operation -- high quality feed. Thus, for still an extended period of time, considerable quantities of pork will continue to be produced on the farms of non-specialized installations, many of which have a good base and personnel and are capable of raising hogs on potatoes, root crops and other succulent and green types of feed.

The experience of leading kolkhozes and sovkhoses reveals that industrial methods can be employed successfully in hog raising even on farms having small production

volumes. A flow line system of pork production, one which ensures high economic indicators, has been introduced into operations on practically all farms in the Estonian SSR. The labor and feed expenditures per unit of output and also the production costs at kolkhozes and sovkhoses throughout the republic are considerably lower than like indicators in other union republics. Thus, labor expenditures at sovkhoses throughout the republic, per quintal of weight increase and on the average for 4 years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, do not exceed 11 man-hours, compared to an average of 19 man-hours for the country as a whole. The production cost per quintal of weight increase was 123.7 rubles and feed consumption -- 5.8 quintals. These figures are 17 and 33 percent lower respectively than the all-union indicators. In 1979, an average of 5.3 farrowings or 43 young pigs was obtained throughout the republic for each stall. On the better farms, the figures were 7 and 60-70 respectively.

The cost of the young pigs constituted a large proportion of the pork production expenditures and thus great importance is attached to reducing the expenses required for obtaining and raising them. According to the data in annual reports, the cost for maintaining one sow at kolkhozes and sovkhoses is 250-300 rubles annually. Thus the greater the number of young pigs obtained from and raised by each sow, the lower will be the production costs for them. The intensification in the use of the brood stock is making it possible to reduce the production costs not only for the young pigs but also for the pork. The task has been assigned of obtaining up to 1.8 farrowings annually per sow at kolkhozes and sovkhoses and up to 2.1-2.2 at specialized farms and large industrial complexes.

The extensive use of hybridization in hog raising operations is promoting improvements in pork production efficiency. The use of this method, for example, at the Borovskiy complex in Minskaya Oblast, made it possible to raise the productivity of the animals by 10-15 percent and the average daily increase in weight during fattening to 660 grams.

Great opportunities are available for raising the efficiency of sheep raising operations. The experience of a number of republics and oblasts reveals that all of the conditions are available at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses for achieving a substantial increase in the production of mutton and improving its quality. Fine experience in intensified fattening operations at mechanized sites and inter-enterprise complexes has been accumulated at a number of farms in Taldy-Kurganskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts of Kazakhstan, Stavropol'skiy Kray and in Rostovskaya and some other oblasts, where only sheep in fine condition and having a live weight of 50 kilograms or more are being delivered for meat purposes.

At the Rossiya Kolkhoz in Orlovskiy Rayon in Rostovskaya Oblast, 15,000 sheep the average live weight of which was 51 kilograms were fattened and sold to the state at a mechanized site during just 1 year's time. Roughly 93 percent of these sheep were in a high state of nourishment. Labor expenditures for the production of 1 quintal of mutton were 3.2 man-hours and the production cost -- 63.6 rubles.

Notwithstanding definite achievements, the productivity of the sheep and the quality of the output still remain low. To a considerable degree, this is the result of a substantial weakening of the feed base. Despite the fact that the average annual

feed requirement for sheep is 5.5-5.6 feed units, only 3.1-3.2 quintals are actually being consumed at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In a number of large sheep raising zones, the development of the branch continues to remain dependent upon the weather.

The strengthening of the economics of sheep raising operations is closely associated with implementing improvements in fattening and pasturing work, raising the live weight of delivered sheep from 37 to 42-45 kilograms and increasing the output of lambs from 86-88 to 95-100 per 100 sows. The production of mutton can be increased by 250,000 tons through the implementation of these measures alone. In the breeding of sheep at commodity farms, extensive use must be made of industrial crossings.

The state is interested in ensuring that the kolkhozes and sovkhoses sell greater quantities of high quality milk, meat and other livestock husbandry products. The entire system of procurement prices is subordinated to this goal.

During the past few years, a considerable amount of work has been carried out at many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in connection with the complex mechanization of labor-consuming processes in livestock husbandry and this has had a very positive effect on improved labor productivity. However, the experience of leading farms has shown that the introduction of complex mechanization is effective when use is made simultaneously of progressive livestock maintenance technologies. Thus the use of two-stage milking machines in dairy cattle husbandry enables a milkmaid to service 25-30 percent more cows than the figure called for in existing norms.

Progressive forms for the organization of labor are being employed extensively on the farms. More than 20,000 farms are operating on the basis of a twin-cycle schedule at the present time and a double-shift daily routine is being employed on 5,600 farms. These forms are being used extensively in the Ukrainian SSR, Belorussian SSR, Moldavian SSR and in Sverdlovskaya, Leningrad, Omskaya and Permskaya Oblasts.

The introduction of a new technology and progressive forms for the organization of labor, as a result of which the nature of the work being performed by livestock husbandry workers is changing radically, is closely associated not only with growth in the logistical equipping of the farms, but also to a considerable degree with those who will work on the livestock farms.

Computations reveal that the labor productivity of workers will steadily increase coincidental with further mechanization and automation of the technological processes in livestock husbandry, with the development of the construction of livestock complexes and with the modernization and expansion of existing farms. This imposes high requirements with regard to the qualifications of the personnel in the mass professions. However, the training of personnel for specialized livestock complexes and farms is still lagging behind the requirements of the times. The existing shortcomings in the work of complexes which have not yet achieved the required technical-economic indicators are explained to a considerable degree by the low qualifications of their working personnel. Many of them, on the eve of their being placed in operation, were staffed by workers who at best were provided with only superficial knowledge, by virtue of weekly courses undertaken at active complexes, or they acquainted themselves with the technological process during the

course of work. During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the requirement for skilled workers for livestock husbandry will increase considerably. The great scale of the work to be carried out and the tasks aimed at improving efficiency and the quality indicators in livestock husbandry require that the agricultural organs and the kolkhoses and sovkholes view the problem of personnel training as one of the most important state tasks.

The solving of the tasks established by the 25th CPSU Congress with regard to improving the efficiency of agricultural production requires that the specialists further strengthen the more important sectors of production and particularly the sections, brigades, farms and other subunits of the middle echelon of production.

The decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Additional Measures for Stimulating the Conversion of Specialists Over To Working As the Leaders of Sections, Brigades, Farms and Other Subunits of the Middle Echelon of Production at Kolkhoses and Sovkholes" attached great importance to raising the role played by the leaders of subunits of the middle echelon of production.

The farm leaders and specialists must constantly focus attention on the economic problems. The introduction of intra-farm accounting and the systematic uncovering and utilization of production reserves will ensure improvements in the efficiency of livestock husbandry operations, with no special additional expenditures being required. The production organization and technology adopted on the farms and the forms and methods employed for wages and material incentives must all be examined from an economic standpoint.

The economic work being carried forward in the departments, sections, farms, brigades and other industrial sectors must be directed towards searching for and making more complete use of the reserves available for economizing in the use of labor and material and monetary resources, with these reserves being utilized by each kolkhos member and sovkhos worker at his working position. Importance is attached to publicizing on an extensive scale the experience of specialists at leading kolkhoses and sovkholes, in connection with the fulfillment of their personal creative plans, directed towards the introduction into production operations of scientific and practical achievements, scientific organization of labor, new equipment and technologies.

At the present time, there are economic councils, bureaus and groups for economic analysis and balance committees on practically all of the farms. However, in many instances they perform in a formal manner and the role they play in improving economic operations is not very effective. Not all of the leaders or specialists are able to provide a clear or accurate reply regarding reimbursement for expenses, the reasons for increased output costs or the methods for lowering production costs. Thus, one priority task is that of activating and improving the efficiency of economic work being carried out at the kolkhoses and sovkholes.

Production intensification on an extensive scale and the increasing investments by the state and kolkhoses in agriculture objectively require further improvements in efficiency and in the quality of the work being performed in each collective. An active and persistent campaign must be launched at all administrative levels aimed at achieving economies and thrift, reducing production costs, raising labor productivity in every possible way and combating bad management and waste.

All rural workers must focus their main attention on unconditional fulfillment of the plans and obligations for increasing the productivity of the farms, implementing improvements in production efficiency, raising the quality of output and making worthy preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress.

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REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CALL FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN UKRAINIAN AGRO-CHEMICAL SERVICE

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 7 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by B. Nosko, director, Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Soil Science and Agro-chemistry: "Agro-Chem Service to be Improved"]

[Text] Soil is our wealth. The farmers' goals, therefore, are to increase its productivity, to increase the returns of each hectare. Fertilizers, especially mineral, are helpful in this effort.

In the CC CPSU plan for the 26th Party Congress entitled "Basic directions for USSR economic and social development for 1981-1985 and for the period up to 1990" the following is stated: the agro-chemical service responsibility for effective fertilizer application must be increased. Almost a third of the harvest grown on farms is due to fertilizer application.

Each year more and more mineral fertilizer is mixed into the soil. But unfortunately, some agronomists act according to this principle: fertilizers were applied to the field and now a harvest may be expected. In these instances mineral nutrients do not yield an appropriate return.

The agronomists are well aware of what needs to be applied to specific crops to obtain high yields. Agro-chemical charts are available for determining the optimal fertilizer doses on each farm. In addition, scientists at the Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Soil Science and Agro-chemistry have developed and introduced harvest programming on all farms of the Kharkovskaya and several other oblasts. This programming specifies which harvest portion will be due to natural soil fertility and which as a result of fertilizer application. Scientists have also introduced and tested the concept of normative fertilizer returns. Unfortunately, scientific recommendations are not always part of the practical activity of farm specialists. It is not only their fault. A wrong method of utilizing fertilizer is sometimes at fault too.

In a number of cases quite a few difficulties occur while mineral fertilizers are transported from factory to field. First the fertilizers are loaded at the factory warehouse into wagons; they are transported and then unloaded at the point of destination. Trucks take them further. At least ten percent of mineral fertilizer is lost during these transfers.

But that is not all; on some farms there are no warehouses available for storage. If there is a storage area, it has no mechanized fertilizer loading and unloading equipment. In these circumstances farm managers and agronomists sometimes follow the diagram: "Wagon - field," that is, regardless of crop needs and actual soil nutrient content, they apply fertilizer even to fields unoccupied by crops. This is one of the chief reasons why in the forest steppe and steppe zones where nourishment for plants is most effective during single application under plowing, it is utilized in small portions. Along with this, half of the whole fertilizer dose or even more is applied during plant vegetation or under spring cultivation. Yet numerous experiments show that this lowers their returns (especially in row crops) by 20-25 percent.

Life itself shows that it is essential to use a different, more progressive technology for a more complete fertilizer utilization. This kind of conclusion was reached in the Pervomayskiy Rayon, Kharkovskaya Oblast, where industrial technology, mineral and organic fertilizer storage and soil application were introduced at the agrochemical complex. Everything was done to shorten the road to field, to decrease the amount of loading and unloading. As a result, rayon farms have at their disposal hundreds of tons of mineral fertilizer which were previously lost and did not reach the fields. Even more, the availability of storage facilities in which almost half of the fertilizer coming into the rayon is stored provides an opportunity to accumulate and utilize it within better and recommended dates.

At the agro-chemical complex 70-75 percent of mineral fertilizer (with the exception of fertilizer used for row application and winter crop top dressing) is applied under the basic tilling as recommended by science. Crops allocated to fields are also considered as well as nutrient supplies in the soil.

Specialists in cooperation with scientists from our institute conducted an agrochemical field passportization on all farms of the Pervomayskiy Rayon. An agrochemical passport was prepared for each field noting soil and nutrient content, doses and fertilizer correlations for chief crops, also distance from main area and equipment needed to transport and apply mineral fertilizer. Passports are made out in two copies: one remains on the farm, the second stays with a dispatcher at the agro-chemical complex. This is the chief document according to which the kolkhoz agronomist orders fertilizer application. A note by a responsible worker on the quality of the work done is required.

The new technology improves the use of machinery and work organization substantially, also increasing its productivity.

However, all problems at the agro-chemical complex have not been solved. For example: for economic purposes it is more convenient to apply mineral fertilizer compounds. These compounds could be prepared at a special plant. But this is hardly practiced because fertilizers do not arrive in the specific proportions needed by the farmers. Phosphorus additions are missing. Also, mineral granules are different in size and bulk and, therefore, distribute unevenly in the soil. In our opinion, specialists who work in this branch should consider ways to strengthening connections with agricultural organs in order to solve agricultural problems better and more fully.

Economic relations between the agro-chemical complex and the farms serviced have not been adjusted yet.

In the CC CPSU plan for the 26th CPSU Congress the need to improve the agro-chemical service in the village is stressed. Scientists are anxious to contribute worthily to this important matter. By combining forces scientists and farmers should achieve a marked increase in returns from each quintal of fertilizer.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

AGRICULTURAL PLANS, PROJECTED ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1981 DISCUSSED

Moscow EKONOMIKA SEL'SKOGO KHOZYAYSTVA in Russian No 12, Dec 80 pp 3-7

[Lead article: "Goals For the First Year of the New Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] "The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm conviction that the country's workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia will greet the 26th Congress of the Leninist Party with new labor achievements and apply their strength, knowledge and experience towards the successful fulfillment of the 1981 plan -- the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan."

From the Decree of the October
(1980) Plenum of the CC CPSU.

During the October 1980 session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, unanimous approval was given for the plan for economic and social development of the USSR during 1981, the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. A very important goal established by the party is reflected in this plan -- further improvements in national well-being. The task of achieving this goal will be greatly dependent upon the development of agricultural production.

During the October (1980) Plenum of the CC CPSU, a high evaluation was assigned to the work being performed by agricultural workers. The selfless labor of sovkhoz workers and kolkhoz members, combined with measures undertaken by the party aimed at strengthening the logistical base for agriculture and large scale operations associated with land reclamation and the use of chemical processes in agriculture are producing high results. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan, despite extremely complicated weather conditions, the average annual yield of grain exceeded 200 million tons for the very first time. Increases were recorded in the production and procurements of raw cotton, other farming products, meat, milk, eggs and wool. During this five-year plan, 50 billion more rubles worth of agricultural products were produced than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Special importance is attached to the fact that the rates of growth for the production of agricultural products were higher than the rates of growth for the population. During the period under comparison, gross output per capita increased from 455 to 474 rubles.

During 1981, the agricultural workers must carry out a new and grandiose program for developing the branch. The plan calls for a gross agricultural output volume of

135.4 billion rubles, or 9.4 percent more than the average annual level for agricultural production during the Tenth Five-Year Plan. This is a very intense task in terms of the rates for increased output.

The 1981 plan is characterized by further growth in the production of all agricultural products. Compared to the level actually achieved on the average during the 1976-1979 period, the plan calls for grain production to be increased by 13 percent and raised to 236 million tons and vegetables -- by 8 percent or no less than 26 million tons. Meat production at all categories of farms is to be increased by 8 percent, milk -- by 2, wool -- by 4 and eggs -- by 12 percent. Compared to the planned volumes for 1980, grain procurements will increase by 2.1 million tons and meat in live weight -- by 200,000 tons. Increases will also take place in the procurements of other types of products.

The principal increase in the production of agricultural products will be achieved as a result of intensive factors, mainly based upon improvements in the cropping power of the agricultural crops and in farm productivity. In 1981, the area under grain crops will remain roughly the same as during the Tenth Five-Year Plan -- 127-128 million hectares. Thus it should be borne in mind that the grain crop harvesting areas will be no less than the areas sown in these crops. In order to achieve the planned gross yield of grain, the cropping power for the grain crops for the country as a whole must be no lower than 18.5 quintals, or 2.2 quintals higher than the average annual cropping power for the 1976-1979 period. High rates of increase must be achieved in the production of grain corn and pulse and groat crops.

A great amount of attention will be concentrated on the cultivation of sunflowers. As is well known, the production of sunflower seed has not increased during the past few years: the crops were often subjected to various diseases, with considerable crop losses being sustained. In 1981, 6.4 million tons of sunflower seed are to be obtained.

Further improvements in the production of raw cotton are planned. The principal task confronting the country's cotton growers, as reflected in the plan, is that of realizing considerable improvements in the quality of the product being produced. Towards this end, the areas devoted to the cultivation of fine-fibred and the more valuable medium-fibred varieties of cotton will be increased in the cotton growing republics. The production of fine-fibred raw cotton must be increased by 23 percent above the actual level achieved on the average during the 1976-1979 period.

Rather high rates of growth (more than 16 percent) are planned for the production of flax fibre, mainly through reduced losses in output, the result of an improved technology and an increase in the capabilities for processing the flax-straw.

In 1981, the plans also call for high rates of growth for the production of grapes. Grape production is to be raised to 6.4 million tons and grape procurements are to be increased by almost 700,000 tons above the average annual level for the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The greatest increases will be achieved in the Azerbaijan SSR, Ukrainian SSR and in the Central Asian republics.

Exceptional importance is being attached to reducing losses in output and co ensuring that all products are utilized in a more rational manner. Output losses

which occur during the production, storage, processing and sales stages cause great harm to the national economy. A complex of measures has been developed for reducing losses, the partial implementation of which will produce results in 1981. The plan calls for an expansion in the volumes of fruit to be stored on the farms using a technology which employs artificial cold and also for an increase in the use of chemical feed preservatives. Direct contacts between the kolkhozes and sovkhozes on the one hand and the procurement organizations on the other, in connection with the acceptance of output at the production sites, are being expanded. More specialized transport vehicles will be made available for transporting the products from the fields and farms, new storerooms involving the use of progressive storage methods will be placed in operation and more work will be carried out aimed at improving interaction between the branches of the country's food complex. Increases will take place in the volumes of capital investments to be used for building storage installations for agricultural products. During 1981, at sovkhozes alone, the placing in operation of vegetable and potato storerooms will increase by 34 percent above the figure planned for 1980 and grain-seed storerooms -- by 17 percent.

The plans call for substantial increases in the production of many types of agricultural products through further expansion and the introduction of new and progressive production means and methods and the active utilization of scientific achievements and leading experience. It is sufficient to note that the areas used for growing agricultural crops based upon industrial technologies, which are furnishing great increases in yields, will be increased considerably during 1981. For example, corn will be produced using this technology on an area of approximately 3 million hectares -- more than two times greater than the figure for 1980. The areas to be used for growing other crops based upon industrial technologies are also being expanded.

The introduction of progressive technologies in the cultivation of crops, involving the use of high dosages of mineral fertilizers, chemical agents for protecting plants and complex mechanization, is making it possible to obtain programmed cropping powers. Thus, on an area in excess of 100,000 hectares of irrigated land, corn will be produced using a technology which will provide a grain cropping power of no less than 80 quintals per hectare, rice will be grown on 37,000 hectares using a technology which will provide a cropping power of 60 quintals or more and sunflowers will be cultivated on an area in excess of 168,000 hectares using a technology which will provide a yield of no less than 25 quintals per hectare. Increases will take place in those areas which provide guaranteed cropping powers for sugar beets, potatoes, soybeans and other crops. Considerably larger areas will be made available for the cultivation of new and highly productive varieties and hybrids, regionalized during the past few years.

During 1981, special attention will be given to increasing the production of feed and improving its quality. The procurement of coarse and succulent feed at kolkhozes and sovkhozes throughout the country will increase by more than 17 million tons of feed units above the level achieved during the past five-year period.

Opportunities for increasing the production of feed are available in all areas. In solving the established tasks, a great amount of emphasis will necessarily have to be placed upon strengthening the logistical base for feed production and improving

organizational work in the various areas. The plans call for the implementation of a number of measures aimed at raising the quality of the feed, mainly through the construction of feed storehouses and other feed production installations, the extensive use of preservatives and improvements in the feed procurement technologies.

In view of the complicated weather conditions experienced during 1980 which did not permit fulfillment of the feed procurement plans for the 1980/81 wintering period, further growth in the production of livestock husbandry products is possible mainly through the economic and highly efficient utilization of feed and by mobilizing the efforts of the livestock breeders and furnishing them with comprehensive assistance in organizing the preparation of the feed for feeding purposes. The 1979/80 wintering period revealed that great opportunities are available for doing this, the use of which will undoubtedly produce positive results.

In recent years, actual feed consumption for the production of a unit of livestock husbandry output has exceeded the norms to a considerable degree. Thus a great amount of work must be carried out in order to correct the existing situation. This will be accomplished by raising the feed level for the animals, improving the degree of balance in the feed rations and raising the quality of the feed being procured.

The principal trend with regard to further increasing the production of livestock husbandry products is that of improving the productivity of the farms. In 1981, practically the entire planned increase in the production of livestock husbandry products will be obtained on the basis of such improved productivity. At kolkhoses and sovkhoses, it will be necessary to raise the productivity of the cows a minimum of 80 kilograms, obtain 4-5 more kilograms of output from each head of large-horned cattle and from each hog -- 10-12 kilograms.

The principal task in livestock husbandry, as set forth in the decisions handed down during the July (1978) Plenum of the CC CPSU, is that of achieving further growth in the production of meat. The principal increase in feed production will be directed towards solving this task. In addition, the plans call for better use to be made of the experience of specialized farms and to introduce progressive technologies into operations throughout the branch on a more extensive scale. For the very first time, the 1981 plan calls for the production of livestock husbandry products using technologies which will ensure a high level of productivity. For example, approximately 2 million tons of milk will be obtained on farms having cow productivities in excess of 4,000 kilograms and more than 700,000 tons of beef will be obtained on farms which employ technologies that provide average daily weight increases of from 800 to 1,000 grams and 260,000 tons -- using technologies that provide average daily increases in live weight of 1,000 grams or more. A considerable expansion will take place in the production of pork based upon the use of technologies that provide an average daily weight increase of 600 grams or more. The introduction of a progressive technology into the production of broiler meat will make it possible to sell the broilers at 56 days of age, at a slaughtering weight of 1.5 kilograms or more.

Naturally, the task of achieving such productivity will require well balanced feed rations and more complete satisfaction of the rural requirements for industrially

produced feed. In the interest of improving the pedigree and productive qualities of the animals, the number of inter-republic shipments of pure-strain and improved livestock will be increased during 1981.

In connection with the fulfillment of the plans for the production and sale of agricultural products, great importance is attached to the private plots of the population. In the interest of stimulating the development of livestock husbandry, the plans call for an increase in the sale of young pigs, chicks and also mixed feed to the population.

A strong reserve for further increasing the productivity of livestock husbandry is that of correcting the shortcomings in reproduction of the herd, utilizing brood stock in the correct and highly efficient manner and reducing livestock and poultry losses.

As already mentioned above, the 1981 plan is a rather intense one. However, there is every reason to believe that it will be carried out successfully. This is based upon the fact that a strong logistical base has been created in past years for agriculture and that the agroindustrial complex is constantly undergoing further development. The 1981 plan calls for further increases in practically all of the logistical resources used in the rural areas. Using state and kolkhoz funds, 37.3 billion rubles will be employed for developing the branch and increases will take place in the deliveries of mineral fertilizers (up to 88 million tons) and the principal types of equipment to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The plans call for more than 21.6 billion rubles to be used for carrying out construction-installation work in agriculture, of which amount more than 15 billion rubles will be employed for the construction of production installations. Moreover, a considerable reduction is called for in unfinished construction of production type installations. For each ruble of productive capital investments, the plans for 1981 call for the placing in operation of 1.02 rubles worth of fixed capital (in 1979, 92 kopecks of capital were placed in operation). Considerable resources will be made available for the modernization and expansion of existing production installations. Plans call for approximately one third of the overall volume of capital investments to be employed for acquiring machines, equipment and agricultural machinery. Approximately 7.6 billion rubles worth of state capital investments are being allocated for land reclamation work. In addition, kolkhoz funds in the amount of 200 million rubles will be used for carrying out land reclamation work. More than 700,000 hectares of new irrigated lands and almost 800,000 hectares of drained lands will be introduced into operations in 1981. Approximately 5.6 million hectares of pasture land will be irrigated.

A typical feature in the use of capital investments is that of increasing their volumes for the construction of non-production facilities in the rural areas. The plans call for the placing in operation of dwellings alone, using state capital investments, to be increased by a factor of almost 1.4 compared to 1979.

The technical equipping of kolkhozes and sovkhoses will be increased during 1981. The rural areas are to be supplied with greater numbers of the powerful K-701 and T-150K tractors, MTZ type tractors, tractor trailers, self-propelled forage-harvesting and beet-harvesting machines, corn-harvesting combines and machines and

equipment for the mechanization of operations in livestock husbandry. The power engineering capabilities in agriculture will increase to 650 million horsepower and the power-worker ratio at kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be 27.6 horsepower.

A fine production potential exists in the rural areas at the present time. It can and must be employed in a more efficient manner. A complex of measures must be developed and implemented on each farm aimed at raising the return from all logistical resources, particularly fertilizers, feed, fixed capital and equipment. The 1981 plan calls for an increase in the output of farming products per ton of mineral fertilizer and an increase in the output of livestock husbandry products per feed unit. This task is fully realistic and feasible.

An increase in the production of agricultural products during 1981 is also planned based upon steady improvements in labor productivity. Compared to the average annual level for 1976-1979, it must be increased by no less than 14 percent. It should be borne in mind that wages in the public sector for each percent of increase in labor productivity will increase by 0.8 percent and amount to approximately 135 rubles per month for each worker in 1981.

The 1981 plan assigns a high task to agricultural workers in the Russian Federation in connection with increasing the production of agricultural products. The farms in this republic are producing from 45 to 50 percent of the total production volumes for many types of farming and livestock husbandry products.

Agriculture in the Georgian and Moldavian SSR's will develop at a high tempo. The increase in gross agricultural output in these republics will be 12-15 percent of the expected average annual production during the Tenth Five-Year Plan. High rates of growth are also planned in the Uzbek and Turkmen SSR's and in a number of other union republics.

Successful work in the development of agricultural production is determined to a large degree by the level of organizational work in the various areas. Work concerned with the fulfillment of plans commences at the moment that the plans are delivered to the work collectives. This is very important work. Importance is also attached to composing the plans of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations in a manner such that they take into account more completely the potential of each enterprise, have a fine link with logistical support and promote growth in creative activity and the development of initiative in the labor collectives and in each rural worker. This requirement is often violated in actual practice unfortunately; some farms carry out their plans easily, while others fail to fulfill them. In conformity with the decisions handed down during the July (1978) Plenum of the CC CPSU, the agricultural enterprises have been provided with a unified plan. This imposes a higher degree of responsibility on the planning and agricultural organs with regard to defining the planning tasks in a correct and objective manner.

The plan is a delicate instrument and must be employed in a very skillful manner. In every possible way, the planning levers of control must promote growth in production and the constant searching for and utilization of reserves and include incentive measures aimed at achieving conscientious and highly productive labor.

In successfully solving the tasks assigned to agriculture for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, an important role will be played by the year 1961. There is every reason to believe that the agricultural workers will apply all of their strengths and abilities towards achieving the unconditional fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the planned tasks for the initial year of the new five-year plan.

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BELORUSSIAN DECREE ON DEVELOPMENT OF SUBSIDIARY FARM ENTERPRISES

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Dec 80 p 3

[Unattributed: "On Further Development of Subsidiary Enterprises and Small Industries in the Republic's Agriculture"]

[Text] In a decree passed on this subject the Belorussian SSR [BSSR] Council of Ministers notes that specific work has been done in the republic to further develop subsidiary enterprises and small industries in agriculture. New enterprises for the processing of vegetables, fruits, and berries have been built and placed in operation. Equipping was improved somewhat, the capacities of subsidiary productions expanded, and the level of mechanization of labor-intensive processes rose. Production of new types of products has been assimilated on a number of farms, their assortment expanded, and their quality improved.

During 4 years of the on-going five-year plan the farm-established plans for output of products by subsidiary productions were fulfilled by 102.8 percent, including by 101.2 percent for 1979. In comparison with 1975 the gross volume of this product increased by 18 percent. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises annually receive R25-30 million in profit from the sale of products from subsidiary enterprises and small industries. The activities of subsidiary enterprises and small industries facilitate a growth in agricultural production, plus fuller employment and consolidation of cadres in rural locales. In 1979, at Lyuban' Sovkhoz imeni 50-letiya SSR, Vileyskiy Rayon, they produced 676 quintals of milk and 157 quintals of meat computed per 100 hectares of agricultural land. During 4 years of the on-going five-year plan the yield of grain crops here on the average for the year was 35.7 quintals per hectare; it was 187 quintals per hectare for potatoes. Along with this, subsidiary enterprises at the sovkhos for processing its agricultural products and those brought in from other farms are operating successfully. Between 1976-1979 the sovkhos obtained a profit of R1.058 million from sale of the products from the aforementioned enterprises.

Mushroom and vegetable preserves and birch and fruit juice are produced at the subsidiary enterprise at Zarya Kolkhoz, Baranovichskiy Rayon. Production of this product is based upon local raw materials. In 1979 more than 460 tons of mushrooms, 532 tons of vegetables, and 350 tons of birch juice were processed. That year 2.9 million conditional cans of preserves, more than 70 percent of which were mushrooms

and mushroom-vegetables, were produced. A profit of R996 thousand was obtained through sale of the products manufactured by the subsidiary enterprise. This allowed a previously lagging farm, which Zarya Kolkhoz was, to insure a considerable consolidation of economy and to increase the level of agricultural production. During 4 years of the on-going five-year plan its sale of meat to the state rose 35 percent and that of milk rose 15 percent. Having low-producing land, the kolkhoz produces 507 quintals of milk and 131 quintals of meat computed per 100 hectares of agricultural land.

The work of subsidiary enterprises also has been organized well at Brilevo Sovkhoz (Gomel'skiy Rayon), Krasnooktyabr'skiy Sovkhoz (Buda-Koshelevskiy Rayon), and Rassvet Sovkhoz (Minskiy Rayon), Kolkhoz imeni Kirov (Slutskiy Rayon), and on other farms in the republic.

Meanwhile there still are considerable deficiencies in the creation and activities of subsidiary enterprises and small industries in agriculture. Oblispolkoms, rayispolkoms, the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, and local planning and economic authorities are not taking sufficient organizational and practical measures for fuller use of local raw material resources and for expansion of the capacities of subsidiary enterprises and small industries to increase the output of food and other consumer goods. Annually up to 150,000 tons of apples and 100,000-120,000 tons of vegetables do not find a market on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and among the populace and are used to feed livestock. The pickling and fermenting of vegetables, soaking of apples, and manufacture of canned goods and other types of products made from perishable raw materials has not been organized at the majority of the specialized farms belonging to the oblast dairy and vegetable trusts at sovkhozes, the Minskaya Oblast Vegetable Sovkhoz Trust, and the republic gardening trust. Few household and non-foodstuff consumer goods are produced from such local raw materials as wicker, crochet, ceramic, pottery, and leather articles, packaging materials, construction materials, and wooden items.

The majority of kolkhoz and sovkhoz subsidiary enterprises still are poorly equipped and receive no help in upgrading extant equipment, in supplying requisite materials, and in upgrading the qualifications of the kolkhoz farmers and sovkhoz workers occupied in these productions.

The BSSR Council of Ministers tasked the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, BSSR Gosplan, BSSR Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika, BSSR Gossnab, and the oblispolkoms to insure that the deficiencies in organizing the activities of the subsidiary enterprises and small industries in agriculture noted in this decree are eliminated.

The BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, in conjunction with BSSR Gosplan, BSSR Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika, BSSR Gossnab, the oblispolkoms, and other interested ministries and departments, must develop and accomplish in 1981-1985 measures for further development of the subsidiary enterprises and small industries in agriculture, having envisaged in them:

--processing of agricultural products;

--manufacture of wicker, crochet, ceramic, pottery, and other household and consumer goods items;

--production of local construction materials, wooden packaging materials, and carved wooden items;

--manufacture of products based on agreements with industrial enterprises.

Proposals made by BSSR Gosplan and the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture and coordinated with the oblispolkoms have been passed to establish taskings for 1981-1985 for construction of new and reconstruction of extant subsidiary enterprises and small industries and for product output.

BSSR Gosplan, in conjunction with the BSSR Ministry of Trade, Belkoopsoyuz [BSSR Cooperative Union], the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, other interested ministries and departments, and with the oblispolkoms, must determine the products list of non-foodstuffs consumer goods which can be produced from local types of raw materials at the subsidiary enterprises and small industries on kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other agricultural enterprises and the volumes of manufacture of the aforementioned goods.

It has been established that estimates of the volumes of product output by the subsidiary enterprises and small industries in agriculture will be provided annually along with the republic's State Plan for Economic and Social Development.

The BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, BSSR Gosplan, BSSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, BSSR Gossnab, and the oblispolkoms must allocate the requisite equipment, materials, fuel, and packaging materials based upon the estimated volumes of production of these products.

The recommendation is that industrial enterprises sell to kolkhozes and interkolkhoz organizations excess and unused equipment, instruments, tools, materials, and production by-products, and to give them from their own resources materials and complementing equipment based upon the established norms for the manufacture according to agreements of the products required for the given enterprise.

The BSSR Ministry of Procurements, BSSR Ministry of Trade, BSSR Ministry of the Food Industry, and Belkoopsoyuz must improve the organization of procurements of the products manufactured by the subsidiary enterprises and small industries at kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other agricultural enterprises.

The BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the BSSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education, and the oblispolkoms must insure the training of the required numbers of qualified cadres for work at the subsidiary enterprises and small industries in agriculture, as well as raising the proficiency of the kolkhoz farmers and workers at sovkhoses and at other agricultural enterprises engaged at these productions.

The oblispolkoms, the BSSR Ministry of Trade, and Belkoopsoyuz must:

--expand the sale to trade organizations of the foodstuffs and other household goods produced by the subsidiary enterprises and small industries in agriculture;

--insure the systematic conduct of fairs for the goods produced by the aforementioned subsidiary enterprises and small industries to study the demand and supplies as well as to advertise and to improve the sale of the products of the subsidiary enterprises and small industries in agriculture.

The proposal is that the BSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the BSSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade periodically illuminate the achievements of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises in fullest use of labor resources and of agricultural and other types of local raw materials and in the output of consumer and production goods.

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FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE SUBSIDIARY SECTOR URGED

Moscow ZHIVOTNOVODSTVO in Russian No 11, Nov 80 pp 28-29

[Article by V. Didenko, deputy chief of Administration for Economics and Organization of the Main Administration for Livestock Husbandry of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Development of Private Farms of the Population"]

[Text] In carrying out the decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Private Farms of Kolkhoz Members, Manual and Office Workers and Other Citizens and Collective Horticulture and Gardening" (1977), the agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Odesskaya Oblast are undertaking practical measures aimed at increasing the production of meat both in the public sector and on the private farms of the population. Extensive use is being made in this sphere of a contractual system for meat production among the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and private farms of the population. This year, taking into account existing experience, the public farms made plans to transfer over to the population, for raising and fattening, more than 23,000 head of young long-horned cattle stock (mainly young bulls), in excess of 37,000 young pigs, approximately 1.6 million head of young poultry stock, 13,000 rabbits and 1,500 sheep. The 1980 plans call for these farms to raise approximately 10,000 tons of livestock and poultry -- considerably more than the level for 1979. Meat production on the private farms of the population is organized by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in conformity with a decision adopted by the oblast executive committee and a model contract for the raising of each type of livestock or poultry. The contract sets forth the conditions under which the kolkhozes and sovkhoses transfer the cattle and poultry over to the population for raising (fattening), the volume and types of feed sold, the fattening schedules and the mutual accounts maintained between the farms and the citizens.

The kolkhozes imeni Lenin in Savranskiy Rayon and imeni Kutuzov in Tatarbunarskiy Rayon have accumulated fine experience in the raising (fattening) of young horned-cattle stock on private farms. The Kolkhoz imeni Lenin has already been employing the contractual system for several years. The farm strengthened its economy considerably during this period. During the past few years, the profitability level for the production of livestock husbandry products amounted to more than 30 percent. In 1979, an average milk yield of 3,500 kilograms per cow was obtained and 830 tons of livestock and poultry were sold to the state against a plan calling for only 765 tons. However, the farms lack a sufficient number of livestock fattening facilities and thus, in 1979, 923 young bulls were raised on a contractual basis and 212 tons of weight increase obtained. This amounted to 24 percent of the

entire increase in long-horned cattle weight obtained at the kolkhoz. All categories of rural residents are being attracted to participating in this work of raising young stock. The kolkhoz concluded 566 contracts for the raising of animals with private farms. In accordance with the procurement prices, the kolkhoz sells the following feed materials to the private farms, per head of young horned-cattle stock and for the entire raising period: 1.5 quintals of concentrated feed, 1.5 tons of succulent feed (pulp residue, silage) and 0.5 tons of straw. For 1 kilogram of weight increase obtained following a cattle fattening regime, the kolkhoz pays 1 ruble and 24 kopecks upon the return of animals which are in an average state of nourishment and weigh up to 350 kilograms. Young stock raised on private farms reach an average weight of 400 kilograms at 20 months of age.

Taking advantage of the experience accumulated by the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Savranskiy Rayon, in connection with organizing the raising and fattening of livestock by the population, many farms and rayons in Odesskaya Oblast have actively joined in this important measure. For example, the Znamya Oktyabrya Kolkhoz in Izmail'skiy Rayon concluded a considerable number of contracts with the population for the raising and fattening of livestock. The contracts call for the sale of 1.5 quintals of concentrated feed and 1 ton of straw for each head of long-horned cattle and for assistance to be furnished in obtaining green feed. The kolkhoz makes payment for the animals raised and subsequently returned in accordance with the prices called for in the contract.

When a kolkhoz transfers poultry over for raising, the poultry must, in accordance with the conditions of the contract, be returned to the farm when the following average live weights are achieved: ducks -- no less than 1.8 kilograms, geese -- 4 kilograms and broilers -- 1.5 kilograms. The kolkhoz furnishes the population, on a gratuitous basis, with grain (mixed feed) for feeding to the poultry, as follows: 2.5 kilograms per kilogram of duck meat in live weight, 2.5 kilograms per kilogram of boiler meat in live weight and 2 kilograms per kilogram of goose meat. In addition, tracts of land are made available for the geese to graze on and vehicles are provided for transporting the fodder. The farm provides the supplier, in the form of a payment in kind, with all poultry over and above 70 percent of the animals raised and it pays 80 kopecks per kilogram of duck meat delivered, 50 kopecks -- for 1 kilogram of goose meat and 1 ruble for 1 kilogram of broiler meat in live weight.

All of the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses which do not belong to the USSR Ptitseprom [Poultry Industry] system receive their young poultry stock from 24 rayon IPS's [incubator poultry-raising stations] of the oblast's inter-kolkhoz association for poultry production, which in 1979 sold 27.5 million head of young poultry stock to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The eggs used by the IPS's are supplied mainly by kolkhoz farms: 9.4 million broiler eggs, 17.3 million duck eggs and 381,000 goose eggs. In addition, farms subordinate to the oblast's Ptitseprom Trust supplies the IPS's with 2.3 million broiler eggs, 1.2 million duck eggs and 40,000 goose eggs.

In accordance with the contracts, hogs are transferred over to the population for fattening purposes when the young hogs reach a live weight of no less than 15 kilograms. Approximately 3.5 quintals of concentrated feed are issued per quintal of weight increase in pork. The party which concludes the contract is obligated to

fatten the animals and return the hogs to the farm when they have attained an average live weight of no less than 100 kilograms and the kolkhozes or sovkhoses pay 50 kopecks for 1 kilogram of weight increase obtained. In addition, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses issue a 20 percent payment in kind, in the form of animal weight raised or its value in money, in accordance with the state procurement prices. The issuing of a payment in kind is called for only when five or more animals are fattened.

The introduction of the contractual system has raised considerably the interest of a portion of the population in producing agricultural products. For the production of marketable livestock husbandry products, use is being made of the feed resources of private plots and also coarse and succulent feed, grain obtained in the form of payments in kind and feed obtained from unsuitable lands, forest strips and other unused tracts of land. As a rule, the organization of livestock raising (fattening) operations on the private farms of the population brings about a reduction in expenditures for feed, labor and the resources of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, in order to obtain a unit of output, and it also raises their production profitability.

By organizing the production of livestock husbandry products among the population, in accordance with the contractual system, it became possible for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Odesskaya Oblast to make more rational use of the existing potential and reserves for increasing the production of milk, while introducing a flow-line-shop system for producing it, based upon the experience in L'vovskaya Oblast. At the same time, the farms are still not fully satisfying the requirements of the population, from the standpoint of quantity, with regard to the raising (fattening) of young livestock owing to a shortage of animals. In order to solve this problem, measures must be undertaken aimed at improving the reproduction of the herd, raising the preservation rate for the new generations of young stock and creating reproduction farms for the purpose of fully satisfying the requirements of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and the population for young cattle and poultry stock.

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TILLING AND CROPPING TECHNOLOGY

FOLLOW-UP COMMENTARY ON SUNFLOWER CULTIVATION

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 13 Dec 80 p 2

[Zaporozhskiy Rayon Agricultural Administration, Zaporozhskaya Oblast replies to 'SIL'S'KI VISTI' article: "Where Sunflowers Grow Poorly." Original article appeared in JPRS 75646, 7 May 1980, No 1232 of this series p 49]

[Text] A popular review of the introduction of scientific achievements and leading experience was printed in our paper (No 77) under the above heading. It dealt with the fact that specialists on individual farms of the Zaporozhskiy Rayon do not concern themselves properly with the introduction of the new and progressive in agriculture, especially in growing sunflowers.

O. I. Hernets, head of the Rayon Agricultural Administration, informed the editors that the article was discussed at a meeting of chief kolkhoz and sovkhoz agronomists and rayon service specialists. A study of the republic's leading farm experience in growing abundant harvests including the Zaporozh'e area was organized at a seminar for specialists and managers of production sub-sections. Measures were taken to improve the organization of good quality seed production.

At the seminars held in the oblast state agricultural research station, farm machine operators were trained in the progressive crop growing technology; they were able to apply it and adjust to specific weather conditions which occurred. This provided for a harvest of 16.8 quintals of seed per hectare (more than last year) even in this year's unfavorable weather conditions, and in leading kolkhozes imeni Zhdanov, imeni Frunze, the "Kushuhums'ky" sovkhoz, and the oblast state agricultural research station--18.4 to 21.6 quintals per hectare. Kolkhozes imeni Shevchenko, imeni Tel'man, "Shlyakh do komunizmu," and the "Komintern" sovkhoz, which were criticized in the paper, also raised a better crop than last year.

To provide for a further increase in sunflower production, rayon agricultural administration, and kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists are striving first of all to improve this crop's seed growing, to allocate it correctly in crop rotation fields, and provide for fertilization and plant protection from pests and diseases. Areas have been assigned for growing sunflowers next year, and it has been determined where they will be grown according to industrial technology. Farms have been supplied with sowing material.

The work experience of leading rayon machine operators in growing sunflowers has been generalized. Field workers will study it at seminars.

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